

Sunday Rest Is Gone

Sunday, from being a day of rest for man and beast, has become the busiest day of the week. So many society people live in the suburbs that the English week-end parties have become an established custom in this country, and the guests must be amused. Dinners, at homes and musicales, not only in town but out of town, have become the regulation mode of entertainment for that day. Sunday, too, is the day now selected for repairing streets and altering car tracks in the business sections, which it is impossible to do during the rush and crowding of the week.

The old-fashioned Sunday has disappeared—that slow, easy-going day of rest and family reunion, when church and a good, solid dinner were the only distractions, and Sunday papers were of small import. Simple pleasures, and yet how restful!

The city's growth and the opening of new and convenient routes by the trolleys are in a great measure responsible for the change, and the truthful excuse is given that Sunday is the only day that one is free to visit. But have the majority this excuse, or is it the feverish rush after excitement and novelty?

What would the Pilgrim Fathers have to say if they saw the very vanities they had turned from in the Old World becoming daily more established in the New? Think of the austerity of the Puritan Sunday—the

long journey to church, the long, tedious service—and it cannot be wondered at that a reaction should ensue. Then came the Sundays of the last century—the Sundays when the breakfast was deferred to an hour later than on week days. Oh, the luxury of that extra hour's sleep! The regulation Sunday breakfast of hot bread or griddle cakes, and the haste to be ready in time for church, for to church or meeting one must go, unless able to give some plausible excuse. The children all went to church, too, in those days, and if the sermon seemed endless and far beyond the comprehension of such youthful listeners there was always the compensation of dropping the bright penny on the collection plate, or watching poor old Mr. Blank nodding gently and winking with a start at regular intervals. Sacrilegious amusements without doubt, but compensating in a measure for the penance of sitting still, which is so irksome to the young! How much the children enjoyed being allowed to keep on their best clothes in honor of the day! Light literature was tabooed, only to make it more enjoyable during the week, and there was the solace of knowing that if story books were forbidden, lessons, too, were laid aside. Childish and simple this sounds now, yet how restful that Sunday routine in modern ears!—Philadelphia Ledger.

Filipino All Saints' Eve

All Saints' eve is celebrated in the Philippines in a strange fashion, says a writer in Lippincott. It is gleefully hailed by all the gay young blades of the village as the calanman or chicken-stealing festa, as on that night it is considered perfectly legal to steal every feathered thing you can lay hands on. Young men and boys assemble at midnight, often to the number of 100 or more, and dividing into bands of eight or ten, each band having a duly appointed captain in command, proceed to take toll of every hen roost in the neighborhood.

The expeditions are attended with plenty of excitement and even danger, as the fowls roost either in the branches of trees or under the elevated floors of the houses, which are usually high enough from the ground to permit a man to pass to and fro under them in a stooping position. To gather the chickens from the trees is an easy task, though one or two youths are often treed by an irate householder with blood in his eye and a bolo in his hand, but the onslaught on the roosts under the houses is the supreme test of coolness and courage.

Dark figures steal quietly to the attack, and the crucial moment comes when hands are laid on the feathered victims. One or more is sure to give the alarm, and the awakened family comes flying pell-mell to the rescue, armed with knives, clubs, stones, even guns if it is lucky enough to possess them, and the next few minutes are filled with enough excitement to satisfy even the most adventurous spirit. Squawks, cries, curses, kicks, squeals, the sound of rapid blows and running feet fill the night air, while the feathers literally fly.

The glory of the raid consists in getting away with the chickens, and usually two or three agile young fellows engage the angry owners while the rest of the party get away with the loot. A party of six young men at Binangonan on All Saints' eve, 1902, returned from their midnight excursion with forty-five chickens and turkeys, several geese "and many bruises," to quote the leader of the band, who proudly exhibited a black eye, a sprained wrist, and a face seamed and scarred with many scratches, all received in the "battle of the hen roosts."

The Old Country Store

I'd know it by the sight of it, I'd know it by the smell of it, I'd know it by the sound of it, and I'd know it by the way it was run. I'd know it if you set me down at midnight, and I'd know it if you set me down at noon. Of coffee bags and sugar bins and country butter and lard.

With eyes shut, I can smell again the prints upon the shelf. Amid the hickory shavings—you could do the same yourself. If you had lived among them in the days when life was bleak and all you saw was in the town—say every other week.

On that side is the candy—I can see it now, and oh.

How good those striped sticks used to look in days of long ago!

On this side is the muslin, with blue trade marks printed on.

The bleached and unbleached side, by side, and here's some slazy lawn.

And dimity that wouldn't sell (they'd bought it by mistake).

Some blinding, fans, and currysoms, with hoes and garden rakes.

We used to carry in the eggs and butter, and we'd buy.

Our sugar, tea, and bluing and the concentrated lard.

We used to wander back into the small room where they kept

Kick Spoiled the Story

There are people who maintain that Mr. Dash, the architect, is grossly untruthful, but I do not hold with them. The gentleman is merely enthusiastic and imaginative, and his geese, not content with being swans, insist on being geese. He went out to supper one night not long ago with his friend George, and a capitalist whom he hoped to have for a friend. It was George's party, and George begged Mr. Dash to confine his talk to yea, yea, and nay, nay, and so not prejudice the desirable capitalist.

"Now, when you begin to exaggerate," said George, "I'm going to kick you, and when you feel the weight of my foot for heaven's sake whistle your story down."

Mr. Dash promised. All went well till, in the mellow time after the sup-

per, the capitalist began to talk of his stock farm. This reminded Mr. Dash of his second cousin's farm in Pennsylvania.

"Joe has one of the finest barns in the county," he said, warming to his tale. "Indeed, it's one of the finest in the state, or in any state. It's 400 feet long—here George delivered a well-aimed kick—and 6 feet wide."

Naturally, next day there were mutual recriminations and back talking. "You've killed yourself with that man now for keeps," sneered George. "Four hundred feet long and six feet wide!"

"It was your pig-headed tomfoolishness in kicking me at the wrong time," insisted Mr. Dash. "You spoiled it all. If you'd kept your feet to yourself I'd have made a well proportioned barn of it, anyway."—Washington Post.

Learning How to Shoot

I believe practice with the rifle the true way to learn to shoot best with the shotgun. The old idea was that shooting a rifle made you too slow with the shotgun, and that the shotgun spoiled your rifle shooting. There is something in the latter, but not much in the former idea. If one were shooting continuously with either and should suddenly change to the other, he might not at once do as good shooting as if he had tried both; it might take a few days' practice to get used to the new conditions. But rifle shooting can injure shotgun shooting only by making one too slow; and my experience is that one cannot be so injured except temporarily.

By beginning with the rifle you eliminate at once most of the trouble from excitement, because you know

you can rarely hit a flying bird. If it makes you slow you will find little trouble in becoming quick enough. The man who begins with quick shooting and becomes a good shot after the expenditure of barrels of ammunition does not become so by virtue of making a machine of himself. It is because in making a machine of himself he unconsciously acquires the habit of seeing the gun and game in the same quick glance which he would not do at first. A quick shot thus becomes accurate with time; and a shot which will become quick with time and with far less practice. There is no reason why one should not learn in one season to get sufficient enjoyment out of the gun if one will but remember that the pleasure is not in the size of the bag or in the cleanness of the score, and never was.—Outing.

Odds and Ends.

Dr. J. W. Wollong, a missionary to Brazil, who is visiting South Carolina, presented to Wofford College, his alma mater, a number of pictures of the natural scenery and natives of Brazil, says the Spartanburg Journal. The donation is highly appreciated by the trustees and faculty of Wofford. Dr. Wollong left Spartanburg last night for Columbia. He and Mrs. Wollong will return to Brazil within the next few weeks.

News of the Day.

Major John W. Daniel, United States Senator of Virginia, has accepted the editorship of the "Confederate column" of the Richmond Times-Dispatch in making the announcement, says: "In writing his narrative he will deal in facts, and not in fiction. He will write history, and he will tell the simple truth, nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice."

FEMININE FANCIES.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, now over ninety years old, is still in excellent health.

It is said that Mrs. Astor wore nearly \$300,000 worth of diamonds at a ball recently given by her.

Miss Etta M. Nelson is a driver on Route 3 of the rural free delivery from the Pittsfield, Me., office.

Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Oak, Mo., bears the distinction of being the only female blacksmith on record.

Anna Werner, eighty-one years old, has served four generations of the Schraub family, living near Cologne, as cook.

Miss Alice M. Robertson has just been appointed postmistress at Muskogee, the most important town in the Indian Territory.

The Queen of Portugal is an expert physician, and has raised her amusements to the dignity of a profession. She is said to be the busiest woman in Europe.

More than 8000 women are employed in the various Government offices in Washington, 2044 of whom have entered the service after competitive examination.

No woman not a professional musician has ever played so important a part in musical history as Frau Cosima Wagner, the daughter of Liszt and the wife of Wagner.

Just across lots from Senator Knox's estate, out at Valley Forge, there lives a young woman, Miss Ella W. Froedicks, who manages a fifty-acre farm in a way that has won for her the envy and admiration of all her neighbors.

Miss Carrie Davidson, daughter of the late Darius J. Davidson, of Detroit, who has just been appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, at Detroit, Mich., is the only woman in the United States honored with such an office.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A new book-plate has just been engraved for the library of the University of Michigan.

Sir William Macdonald has given an additional \$10,000 for the new McGill Students' Union.

The announcement of Teachers' College for the academic year 1905-06 is now in preparation.

Adolph Lewishohn, of New York City, has given \$2000 for the reconstruction of the chemical laboratories at Dartmouth College.

President Harner, in his quarterly statement, announced gifts to the University of Chicago in cash and in scholarship investments of \$470,290.

The annual dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York will be held on February 22 (Washington's Birthday) at the Hotel Astor.

New courses will be offered next semester at Amherst College in Greek literature, botany, American literature, modern literature, Italian art and German art.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of Class Secretaries will be held at the Union of Harvard, which was announced to take place on February 9.

It is officially announced that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the trustees of Williams College to be present at the next commencement.

The Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women will make its customary annual offer of a fellowship worth \$500 for the year 1905-1906.

Mrs. Anna Weisshoff has given 1000 marks per year for the next three years to keep up the current periodicals and collective works in the Ottendorfer German Library, of New York University.

LABOR WORLD.

In Norway there are 232 locals affiliated with the National Federation of Labor.

The Building Trades Council, of Boston, will establish a hospital for consumptives.

There are more than 140 national and international affiliated unions in the American Federation.

During the past year 125 unions have affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

Labor journals of Europe are predicting disastrous outbreaks among the laboring classes.

The women dancers of Paris, France, have now joined the ranks of the trade unionists.

Of the 385,770 wage earners reporting to the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2.4 per cent. were idle throughout the third quarter of 1904.

Reports from the secretaries of 117 international organizations furnish the information that there have been issued during the past year 4010 charters.

Contracts have been made with Belgian foremen to teach Chinese workmen the management of the machinery and the most improved methods of glassmaking.

A straw vote among the workmen of the Pennsylvania system on the question of whether they shall be called guards or brakemen is said to have resulted in favor of the English term.

Representatives of the Dominion Coal Company, of Sydney, N. S., and the Provincial Workmen's Association have signed a three-years' agreement governing wages and working rules.

Among measures to be presented to the State Legislature this year by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is an overtime bill, which deals with the eight-hour law for street railway employees.

CUSTOMS OF THE LASCARS.

Have Many Peculiarities, but Make Good Sailors.

Some of the peculiar customs of the East Indian coolies, called Lascars, are very amusing to us. For instance they always eat their food in the open air, with their faces toward the west; and the greatest insult a white man or "Gaiour" can offer them is to talk between them and the sun while they are eating, causing his shadow to fall on their food, which immediately becomes unclean.

Their appearance is rendered peculiar by their habit of shaving their heads, leaving but one tuft at the side for "the prophet" to drag them into paradise by.

When married they wear a ring on their big toe. They stand the cold remarkably well, and make good sailors, being as active as monkeys. In running aloft they ignore the ratlines, and use the backstays, a perpendicular wire rope, which they literally walk up.

BROKE ALL RECORDS

Automobile Runs a Mile in But Little Over Half a Minute

RACERS RUN FASTER THAN WIND

In His Twirl, 60-horse Power Machine

He Establishes a New World's Record—The Ten-Mile Record Was Also Smashed Again, Young MacDonald Going It in 6.15.

Ormond, Fla., Special.—The greatest automobile meeting ever held in this country or any other country so far as smashing records is concerned, closed here Tuesday afternoon. The last performance was the running of a mile in 32.4 seconds by H. L. Bowden, in his twin 60-horse-power car. It was after the day's events had been finished. He asked permission of the officials to try for the kilometer and mile record, and the course was cleared for him. He took a good flying start, and as he tripped the wire of the automatic time machine, the crowd expected a new world's record, for the car was going faster than the speed of a hurricane. Unfortunately, the kilometer time was not caught on the automatic, but several watches gave it as 20 3/4 seconds, the world's record being 21.55.

The previous mile record was clipped considerably until the opening of this meeting. It was 39 flat, made last year by W. K. Vanderbilt. Last week Arthur E. MacDonald trimmed it down to 34 2/5, and soon after Mr. Bowden knocked off another fifth. Since then he expressed the opinion that he could go 33 seconds or under. He did it.

Young MacDonald was also to have tried for a world's kilometer and better mile record, but certain parts of his engine became strained. He made the attempt, however, making the kilometer in 25 2/5. The automatic failed on the mile, which was not taken. It would not have been a record.

The 10-mile record was again smashed. It was in the final of the Ormond derby for the Major Miller trophy. Young MacDonald, who won the trophy, covered the 10 miles in 15. The record before this meet was 6:50, made by W. K. Vanderbilt here last year.

Last week Mr. Thomas trimmed this down to 6:31 4/5. He was second in the 10-mile Ormond derby this morning finishing in 6:18 1/5, beating his own fine record of a few days ago. It was after this race that MacDonald's machine bent a bar, which interfered with the proper handling of his machine.

The fifth mile race was devoid of any special interest, although some of the world's records were made. It seems the order of things now for world's records to be established each year on the Ormond beach. These records are tried for at other meets at home and abroad, but it remains for new machines to break the records. All are agreed that there is not such a speedway on earth as the stretch along this coast from here to Mosquito Inlet.

Two Women Cremated.

Burlington, N. C., Special.—News has reached here from Tony, Caswell county, 20 miles north of Burlington, of the burning of the home of Mrs. Sarah A. Florence, mother of Mr. A. G. Florence, of the mercantile firm of Florence & Walker, of this place, in which Mrs. Florence and her daughter, Miss Bettie Florence, were burned to death.

The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and an alarm given. Upon the arrival of neighbors Miss Florence, who was in the yard at that time, ran into the house, when the walls gave way, entombing the two women. The charred body of Miss Florence was taken from the ruins, but that of Mrs. Florence was burned to ashes. Two hundred and seventeen dollars in gold coin was taken from the ruins.

Cotton Pool Headquarters.

New Orleans, Special.—The legal name of the cotton pool formed by the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Growers Association, has been fixed as "the Southern Planters' Commission and Holding Company." The headquarters will be in New Orleans. The executive committee of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association is expected to endorse the completed details of the pool at its meeting in Atlanta on the 7th of February.

The Statehood Bill.

Washington, Special.—The Senate Tuesday continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill with Mr. Nelson as the principal speaker.

A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for incorporation of stock companies in the District of Columbia. While this bill was under consideration, Mr. Bacon made inquiry as to whether it intended to curtail the evils relating to corporations which had been pointed out by the President, and Mr. Gallinger replied that it would have a beneficial effect on regulating corporations organized in the future, but would not in any way regulate existing corporations.

Death of Judge Hobson.

Salisbury, Special.—Mr. A. H. Price, has received a message telling him that his uncle, Judge James Hobson, of Greensboro, Alabama, died Monday night at 11:30 o'clock, pneumonia being the cause. Judge Hobson was a native of North Carolina, being in his early life a resident of Davie county, 14 miles from Salisbury. The old Hobson homestead still stands, being now the home of Mr. W. H. Hobson, the surviving brother of Judge Hobson.

News of the Day.

George Wager, after killing his brother John and dangerously wounding a policeman, barricaded himself in a house in Cleveland, but later surrendered.

Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, has offered to give to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington an art collection now worth \$500,000, to spend \$100,000 additional in perfecting the collection, and give \$500,000 to build a structure in Washington to house the collection.

MORE STRIKES IN POLAND

Street Parades and Forcible Interruption of Railway Traffic Take Place at a Center of the Iron and Cotton Industries.

There is no improvement discernable in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnowice, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck. A disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed two and wounded two has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnowice was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikes. In Warsaw the workmen in 42 sugar manufactories have struck.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges, but whether before a civil or a military court, has not been determined. The assembly of the nobility of the province of Moscow has voted to memorialize the throne for an elective legislative body. Governor General Trepoff regards the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory. Ill health is assigned as the reason of the retirement of Lieutenant General Gripenberg from the command of the Second army of Manchuria; his successor is Lieutenant General Myloff, a veteran of the Turkish campaign.

A Respite Granted.

Windor, Vt., Special.—A few hours after receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church and hearing her father-in-law read the prayers for the dying, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers, who was sentenced to die upon the gallows Friday for the murder of her husband, listened with amazement to the announcement of High Sheriff Henry H. Peck, that Governor Bell had granted her a reprieve of four months.

Preparations for the execution had been perfected. The gallows had been erected in the west wing of the prison, a heavy black curtain hanging from the guard room windows shutting the gruesome machinery of death from public view. Sheriff Peck carried the news of the reprieve to the prisoner. Mrs. Rogers was seated at a table writing a letter to her mother. Apparently supposing that the sheriff had come to read the death warrant, she arose and moved toward the door.

Sheriff Peck had never seen Mrs. Rogers before that moment. Walking up to the door, he said: "Mrs. Rogers, I am the sheriff. I have brought you good news."

"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Sheriff," said Mrs. Rogers as she extended her hand through the grating. "What is the good news?"

"Governor Bell has granted you a reprieve until June 2," replied the sheriff.

Mrs. Rogers remained like a statue, as though unable to comprehend the meaning of the words. Without a sign of emotion, she gazed at the sheriff a moment, and then said: "I had given up all hope, but I am glad that the Governor has granted me more time. He is a good man."

Mrs. Rogers then thanked the sheriff and his companions for the information they brought her. She seemed unaffected by the tidings, and as the party moved away from the door of the death cell, she retired to the table and resumed writing.

The Governor said he granted the reprieve in order that opportunity might be given for a new trial, and only on the ground that Mrs. Rogers claims through her attorney that she has not had a fair trial and that the evidence presented against her was false.

Five hundred dollars was offered to Harold Harpin, a guard in the State prison, if he would carry a package of poison to Mrs. Rogers. The offer was made in an anonymous letter from Boston containing \$250 in bills, which Harpin received recently. The writer offered to send the other \$250 as soon as the poison was delivered to Mrs. Rogers. The guard turned the letter over to Supt. Oakes, who showed it to Governor Bell. Postal authorities have been asked to investigate the letter.

Russian Defeat Severe.

Washington, Special.—The Japanese legation has received a report made by Field Marshal Oyama, giving the details of the fierce fighting from the 25th to the 29th of January, when the Russians were driven to the right of the Hun river. The marshal says that the enemy consisted of at least seven divisions, one of which was a cavalry division. The Japanese casualties were about 7,000. Prisoners state that four regiments of Russian infantry were nearly annihilated. Many of the companies of these regiments were reduced to from 20 to 30 men each. The field marshal expresses the opinion that the Russian casualties must have totaled at least 10,000.

No Verdict Yet.

Rosnoke, Va., Special.—The argument in the trial of Charles Fishburn, charged with the murder of Dr. Fred Lefew, was concluded Friday evening and the case was given to the jury at 8 o'clock. Two hours later the foreman informed Judge Aiken that a verdict could not be rendered Friday night, and the judge ordered the jury locked up until morning.

Russians Again Active.

Tokio, By Cable.—Manchurian Headquarters, telegraphing February 2, says that on that day the Russians resumed their activity in front of the Japanese left, and that there has been constant skirmishing along the fronts of both the opposing forces, exchanges of heavy artillery taking place. The Japanese again charge the Russians with the mutilation of their wounded.

Russians Lose 13,000 Men.

Mukden, By Cable.—After the Russian bombardment of Sandiapu yesterday the Japanese tried to drive them off, but failed. The indications are that the Japanese will abandon Sandiapu.

The usual artillery duel is proceeding at the centre. Ten Japanese battalions which attacked the Russian left were repulsed with heavy losses.

The latest returns of the Russian losses during the recent fighting show that 13,000 men were killed or wounded, General Kontravich being among the latter.

NINE WOMEN KILLED

Party of Sleigh Riders Meet With a Terrible Accident

HIT BY AN ENGINE AT A CROSSING

Ladies' Aid Society of the Universalist Church of Hornellsville, N. Y., Has a Disastrous Return From an Outing in Three Sleighs—Driver of the Second Sleigh Could Not Stop in Time, and the Occupants Were Hurled in all Directions.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Special.—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Wednesday night crashed into a sleigh containing thirteen women and killed seven outright and so seriously injured the remaining six that two of them died after being removed to the hospital. Of the other four, two are in a serious condition. The accident occurred near Arkport. The sleigh was one of three carrying a party from the Universalist church, of this city. The dead:

Mrs. Mary Gillette.
Mrs. Charles Thomas.
Mrs. Eugene Shaw.
Mrs. Jos. Hallett.
Mrs. C. C. Graves.
Mrs. Bert Moore.
Mrs. Coates.
Mrs. Fred Green.
Mrs. Ruth Patchen.
The injured:
Mrs. J. Houghton.
Mrs. F. B. Rowley.
Mrs. Bond.
Mrs. Wallace Clark.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Universalist church went to a farm house near Arkport to spend the afternoon. It was nearly dark when they started on the return trip to the city. The occupants of the leading sleigh saw the train approaching as they neared the Shawmut crossing. The driver urged his horses ahead, and the sleigh passed over the tracks in safety. The women in the first sleigh then attempted to warn those in the one following of the danger, and they did succeed in directing their attention to the rapidly approaching train. The driver pulled up his horses, but he could not check the heavy bob sleigh quickly enough, and when it came to a standstill the box of the sleigh was directly across the railroad track. The pilot of the engine struck the sleigh with great force, reducing it to splinters and hurling the women in all directions. Every woman in the sleigh was killed or injured.

The other members of the party hurried back to the assistance of their unfortunate companions, and the train was stopped and backed up to the crossing.

The bodies of the dead were placed upon the train and the injured were laid upon improvised cots in the baggage car. The train then proceeded to Hornellsville. The news of the accident had been telephoned to the city and hundreds of friends and relatives of the unfortunate women were waiting at the station. The dead were at once taken to the morgue and the injured were placed in ambulances and taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Elissa Quick, driver of the second sleigh, was badly hurt. He said he tried to stop the sleigh, but could not control the horse.

Emperor Contributes \$25,000.

Favorable results are expected to follow the audience given by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe Selo to 32 workmen, representing the leading industrial establishments of St. Petersburg. In addition to paternal admonitions bestowed upon the workmen, \$25,000 has been given by the Emperor, Empress and Dowager Empress for the relief of the families of those who were killed or badly wounded in the affair of January 22. The manufacturers of St. Petersburg have made concessions to the fund. The situation in Poland and other of the provinces continues strained, and strikes are reported from Irkutsk and several other Siberian towns.

Nominations Sent to Senate.

Washington, Special.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: James C. Kellogg, of Louisiana, at Barraquilla, Colombia; Daniel S. Kidder, of Florida, at Nanking, China.

Register of Land Office—Walter L. Cohen, at New Orleans.

Postmasters—James F. Deever, Rockmart, Ga.; James A. Davidson, Blackville, S. C.; John P. Little, Clinton, S. C.; Barnhard Levy, Waterboro.

Cotton Ginned to Waiter.

Washington, Special.—The census report of cotton ginned to January 16 in 695 counties shows 9,717,693 bales, counting half bales as round bales, compared with 7,168,381 bales in the same counties last year. The quantity ginned in these counties between December 13 and January 16 is 494,954 running bales. To December 13, 1904, the remaining number of unreported counties had ginned 2,748,738 counting round bales as half bales. Four hundred and seventy-seven ginneries refused to report. The quantity previously returned by these has been brought forward in this report without alteration. The total amount brought forward is 134,111 running bales.

Will Co-operate With Growers.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—A member of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, sent the following message to President Harvie Jordan: "After conference with H. B. Sherman, national organizer of the American Society of Equity, and the deputy State organizer in that city in convention here, the hearty and full co-operation of the A. S. of E. of Arkansas, with the Southern Cotton Growers' Association has been secured."

Fatal Fight Over Land Line.

Abbeville, Ga., Special.—One person was killed and five wounded as the result of a dispute over a land line near Rhine, seven miles west of this place Tuesday evening. The dead man is W. P. Livingston, bailiff. Wounded: M. A. Burham, W. B. Bryant, W. T. Bryant, Tom Coffee and Mrs. Georgia Ray.

Livingston and one of the Bryants. It is reported, had seriously beaten a son of M. A. Burham last Friday. Burham met Bryant the next day and thrashed him.

OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in the House, but the debate turned principally on the topic of restricting the railroads in the matter of freight rates. As if impatient to deal with the subject, the Hepburn bill, although not before the House, and which probably will not be for several days, formed the basis of the discussion. A feature of the debate was the statement by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, who said that on the subject of revision of rates the Democratic party was committed without addition or subtraction to the recommendations of President Roosevelt in his recent message.

The Democrats, he said, were glad to have the President's views, "because it was Democratic doctrine." It ought, he said, to be American doctrine, and he said he was only too glad that the President